AUGUST 7, 1779. THE NUMBER 26.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON & NICOLSON.

The ADDRESS *of the* COMMITTEE *of the city and liberties of* Philadelphia, *to their* FELLOW CITIZENS *throughout the* UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

NECESSITY and convenience have again called into being a body of men, hitherto known throughout the ſeveral parts of America by the name of committees; and we preſume that when the ſeveral reaſons therefor are collected and conſidered, that their reinſtitution at this time will not only be juſtified, but approved and followed.

However, in the tranquil hours of peace, we may admire, and confine ourſelves to the guidance of written laws, yet in times of traiterous war, and more eſpecially ſo in an invaded country, they will in general be found too ſlow in their operation, too uncertain in their effects.

The ingenuity of men in the invention of new crimes, the proſtituted ingenuity of others, in ſkreening criminality from legal puniſhment; the additional opportunities which a ſtate of war affords to the ſubtile, the ſelfiſh and diſaffected, together with the impoſſibility of legally deſcribing the numerous kinds of diſaffection practicable in an invaded country, render the revival of committees during the preſent war, not only a convenient but a neceſſary appendage to civil government.

There are offences againſt ſociety which are not in all caſes offences againſt law, and for the prevention or puniſhment of which no written laws can be timely conſtructed, or ſufficiently applied. Circumſtances may combine to prove a man undeſerving the rank he may hold or the reſidence he may enjoy among the citizens of this or any other ſtate, and yet by ſome accidental defect of the laws in being, the perverſion of a well intended clauſe, the failure of immediate evidence, or even from the novelty of the crime, he may eſcape the puniſhment of a court of juſtice: In all ſuch caſes therefore, or others of a ſimilar nature, we hold this maxim that where the offence is publickly dangerous or injurious, and the laws unable to relieve or puniſh, the community, in its own defence, and for its farther ſecurity, has a right to expel.

Formidable as the puniſhment of expulſion may appear, we neverthleſs juſtify the right of uſing it, on the grounds and principles of citizenſhip, and the admitted and immemorial ceſtom of mankind. It is a right claimed and exerciſed by every ſeparate ſociety in this and all other countries, and as the community at large is an incorporated collection of the ſeveral parts, therefore the right of the whole cannot be inferiour to the parts of which it is compoſed.

It is inconſiſtent to ſuppoſe that the lenity of our laws, or their ſilence on crimes we can have no conception of, are to become a ſafeguard to the diſaffected in their arts of ſtudied delinquency, or that no other offances are puniſhable in an invaded country, than what are to be found in the laws of a ſettled and well regulated ſociety. We cannot conſtruct laws that will reach all caſes, and therefore we maintain the right, as well as the neceſſity of holding every man accountable to the community, for ſuch parts of his conduct by which the publick welfare appears to be injured or diſhonoured, and for which no legal redreſs can be obtained.

In times of war and invaſion, we conceive it neceſſary that a diſcretionary power ſhould exiſt ſomewhere; for as the authority of civil government cannot, without exceeding its bounds or deſcending from its character, extend to all the circumſtances that may ariſe; therefore a numerous race of ſubtile or new invented offences, will, without the interpoſition of ſuch a power, have a certain and extenſive latitude to act in, unreſtrained and unpuniſhable by law.

To blind ſuch a power with the conſtitutional authority of the ſtate, would, according to our ideas of liberty and conception of things, be unwiſe and unſafe; becauſe being once incorporated therewith, the ſeparation might afterwards be difficult, and that which was originally admitted as a temporary convenience, juſtified by neceſſity, might in time eſtabliſh itſelf into a perpetual evil, and be claimed as a matter of right.

The exertions which are ſometimes neceſſary to be made by the inhabitants of an invaded country, for their own preſervation and defence, are frequently of ſuch a peculiar and extraordinary quality, that as they ought not to become the rule of legal government in times of peace, ſhould not be mixed therewith in times of war; for that which in the community may be the ſpirit of liberty, introduced into the laws would become its deſtroyer. Therefore as we cannot, on the one hand, permit our laws to be equivocally conſtructed and diſcretionarily applied, in order to fit and bend them to every new caſe, ſo neither ought we on the other hand to ſuffer the general intereſt to be ſapped by a ſpecies of delinquents, who, governed by avarice, or prompted by defection, are ſtudying to evade what they dare not tranſgreſs.

It is to thoſe evils, too amphibious to be defined, and too ſubtile as well as too tranſitory to become the object of eſtabliſhed laws, that we wiſh to apply a remedy, capable of ſuiting itſelf to the variety of the offence, without oppoſing the rules of its inſtitution, and this we conceive can be no other than the diſcretionary power of the citizens organized, and acting through a committee.

The condition of an invaded country ſufficiently proves the exerciſe of ſuch a power neceſſary, and we have already ſtated our reaſons why it ought to be detached from the legal government. It is farthermore our opinion that the exerciſe of diſcretionary powers for the redreſs of temporary evils, is beſt intruſted with temporary bodies, becauſe when the neceſſity which called forth ſuch powers ſhall ceaſe, the occaſion of ſuch bodies ceaſes therewith, and the authority of civil government, undiſturbed and unattempted, continue its original channel.

We are likewiſe of opinion that the laws already in being, would derive great ſupport from the reſtitution of committees, and that ſuch a reinforcement of power to the powers of government is neceſſary in an invaded country. It is the beſt if not the only mode by which the community can conveniently throw in their portion of aſſiſtance, and contribute to the authority of the ſtate. The fear of offending againſt the general intereſt, where a mode of puniſhment is provided, which can be eaſily and powerfully executed, is a forcible inducement to legal obedience, and operates with peculiar efficacy on thoſe whom no publick principle can reſtrain.

Such being our thoughts on the ſubject, we ſubmit them to the conſideration of our fellow citizens, in every part of the United States. And ſhall now proceed to give our ſentiments on a matter to which the uſefulneſs of committees may with particular advantage be eaſily and extenſively applied. We mean the reinſtating and ſupporting the credit of our currency.

It is a well known maxim, that that which is every bodies buſineſs, is no bodies buſineſs. Each one looks with diſcontent at the other; the expectation is returned and continued, and every one is ſurpriſed that no one begins. Such has been the ſtate of our currency for ſome conſiderable time paſt, and ſuch it will continue to be, until it be put under the care of particular bodies, preſent in all places, who ſhall be empowered to watch againſt the means by which it has been depreciated, prevent their increaſe, and puniſh them on detection.

The hope of the enemy appears to be principally fixed on what they would ſtile the bankruptcy of the continent, occaſioned by a failure of the currency. Every one among us ſeemed to apprehend its probability, and though all appeared to lay it to heart, no one lent his hand to prevent it.

Every day made the matter worſe, and the taſk heavier. We looked at one another, complained, murmured, and went away.

Yet ſo miſtaken and extraordinary have been our conduct, that while we dreaded the evil we invited it on, and haſtened to meet the event we wiſhed to avoid. At the rate we were going from January to May, a ſtate of bankruptcy muſt have taken place in the ſpace of a few weeks.

A bankruptcy of a paradoxical kind. A bankruptcy produced, not by the want of money, but by the abundance of it. Such has been the condition we were unwiſely expoſed to, and ſuch is now become the object that claims our attention.

By the efforts of the inhabitants of this city on the 25th of May, a ſtop has been put to the depreciation, and afforded us an opportunity of ſtating the caſe for the conſideration of all.

For once we ſhall leave publick ſpirit and publick virtue out of the queſtion, and addreſs our arguments to the intereſt, rather than the honour, to the avarice, rather than the patriotiſm of individuals.

To what end is it that we get money with one hand, and depreciate in the other? Let the planter, the merchant, the miſer, and any or every other order of men reckon their wealth at this time, and they will find themſelves poorer in value though richer in quantity than they were laſt Chriſtmas or a year ago. Our avarice in this inſtance operates without its uſual cunning, and we mutually impoveriſh ourſelves to be a match for each other.

Were it poſſible that the property of America could fail, her lands become barren, her rivers dried up, agriculture extinguiſhed and population extinct, the currency would then want a foundation for its credit, an ability for its redemption; becauſe in thoſe caſes it would be a repreſentation of nothing. Or did the credit of it depend on foreign loans, it would then, like all other matters of favour, be ſubject to interruption and diſappointment. Beſides which we ſhould by ſo doing only exchange one debt for another, leſs ſuited to our intereſt and more expenſive to redeem. But the caſe now is otherwiſe. We are both debtor and creditor. We not only hold the money, but we poſſeſs the property by which it is to be made good, and nothing but our own conſent is wanting to make it of what value we pleaſe.

Yet notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the rage for raiſing the prices will, unleſs it be put a ſtop to, become the ruin both of thoſe who contrived it, and thoſe who follow it. We ſhall deſcend from pounds to ſhillings, from ſhillings to pence, and from pence to nothing. It has long been ſaid that trade will regulate itſelf, yet ſufficient experience has ſhewn that the maxim, though admittedly true in ſome caſes, is not ſo in all. While monopolizers are ſuffered to exiſt, who by ſtepping in between the importer and the retail purchaſer can produce a ſcarcity when they chooſe, or by their tranſporting their goods backward and forward from ſtate to ſtate can occaſionally create a want in any or in all, or while the retailer by laying on what profits he pleaſes, becomes regardleſs of what prices he gives, or how much they outbid each other. In all theſe caſes trade is deprived of its chance and becomes clogged with a diſeaſe, which left to itſelf will deſtroy its credit and produce its deſtruction.

By laying an additional price on what we have to ſell, be it what it may, we lay a loſs upon the money we have in hand, more than equal to the advance we got; and while we are counting the profits of a ſale, the depreciation upon the capital makes a balance againſt us. The inſtant one article riſes another riſes in double proportion againſt it, and the hope of him who made the firſt advance is defeated by the practice of all around him. In ſhort, we ſeem not to be ſenſible that we cannot raiſe our prices without turning the tide of our currency againſt us, which running faſter and more forcibly down than we are able to keep up, carries us deceitfully away, and all our labour turns to no account.

If for the ſake of leaving a little trade to regulate itſelf, the whole community is to be impoveriſhed, the publick faith ſuſpected and impeached, and the abilities of the ſtates reduced and weakened, it is time to take the matter upon the moſt ſerious and determined grounds; for we had better be without trade, than expoſed to the conſequences it has hitherto produced.

Under proper regulations, and carried on with principle and honeſty, it might render to us every advantage which, in times like theſe, we ought to look for; but left to itſelf, to find its own balance by no other practice than extortion, and to regulate itſelf upon the ruins of publick credit, and at the hazard of national ſucceſs, is an evil too dangerous to be admitted, too ſerious to be trifled with.

It is in vain that we complain of the currency, unleſs we comply with meaſures, for reſtoring it; and which, if we do not, we ſhall aſſuredly ſink in our own hands, the hoards and funds, that, if ſupported would make us rich. The money is our own. No power is bound to make it good, if we, whoſe property it is, make it otherwiſe. Beſides which, we ought to reflect, that the publick faith, or the United States is but another name for ourſelves, and that while we individually undervalue the currency, we diminiſh the faith and abilities of the ſtates, on whoſe credit it is uttered. Neither can we have any right to demand in one character a value, we deny to it in the other.

The means by which it has been depreciated are too numerous to be aſcertained, and too intricate to be explained; but we in a particular manner caution you againſt thoſe who affect to treat it lightly, in order to give a colourable pretence to their own extortion, and then clamouroufly cry out *Why is it not made better?* Neglecting at the ſame time to remember that their own practices contribute to its unneceſſary reduction.

Having ſaid thus much on the ſubject, we ſhall conclude, with recommending it to our ſiſter ſtates, to concur with us in meaſures, abſolutely neceſſary at this time, for redeeming and ſupporting the credit of our currency, and of conſequence, individual proſperity. We wiſh to ſee committees formed in every ſtate and county, whoſe immediate buſineſs it ſhall be to watch againſt the depreciation, and promote the value of the money; and that whenever they ſhall diſcover any perſon or perſons traducing the ſame, by demanding or giving more than a juſt and regulated price, that they ſummons a meeting of the inhabitants at ſome convenient time and place, to determine what portion of diſgrace and diſapprobation ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall undergo.

We have for the preſent propoſed to reduce our prices month by month. But in order to carry the matter into extenſive and effectual execution, by a rule that will agree to all places and things, we are of opinion, that a univerſal regulation, capable of applying itſelf in all caſes, may be formed on the following plan: Each ſtate, for itſelf, to aſcertain what the prices of the ſeveral articles of produce and importation were in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four, and to multiply that price by ſome certain number to be agreed upon for all the ſtates, and the price ſo multiplied to become the regulated price.

In this regulation it is to be remembered, that the prices of imported goods are higher in war time than articles of produce, and the exact difference is the expence of convoy and rate of inſurance. Therefore whatever thoſe are, to be added to the price ſuch goods would otherwiſe be at, at the place of importation.

And in order to confine the ſellers of dry goods to ſome fixed rule, and to prevent the hitherto ſcandalous evaſions and extortion practiſed by ſome of them, every ſeller of dry goods to write on the ſeveral articles he or ſhe deals in, or on a paper affixed thereto, the price ſuch goods were worth or ſold for in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four.

We likewiſe recommend to every ſtate to open an office for the inſurance of ſuch veſſels and cargoes only as belongs to perſons reſident in ſuch ſtate; and that no perſon ſhall inſure in any other office, or any perſon for him, than ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the ſtate he lives in. By this means the rate of inſurance will be known, and one pretence for extortion cut off.

We furthermore recommend to retailers or other perſons who may have money to ſpare, to open ſubſcriptions for raiſing funds for importing their own goods, under the management of perſons to be choſen by a majority of the ſubſcribers.

And in order to prevent the unneceſſary removal of goods from one ſtate to another, under various pretences, by which the prices are enhanced, it is hereby propoſed that the inhabitants of any ſtate, whoſe ports may at any time be blocked up or rendered unſafe, ſhall have full privilege to import their cargoes into this port, and to remove the ſame under the management of a ſworn agent of their own appointing; and this we preſume will more effectually anſwer their purpoſe than their depending too much on the purchaſes they may hope to make of goods already imported, becauſe by encouraging importation we may in a great meaſure prevent monopolizing

It gives the well affected inhabitants of this city, and their committee, great pleaſure to find, that the meaſures lately adopted are ſo generally approved, and ſo warmly ſupported. We can only call it a beginning, and hope to ſee it productive of univerſal benefit.

The committee have already received letters of approbation and requeſt from ſeveral of the neighbouring ſtates, and we in a particular manner invite and call on our fellow-citizens of the ſtate of Maryland, becauſe we are perſuaded that the contrivances which have been carried on between this city and Baltimore, have in an extraordinary manner contributed to undermine the value of our currency.

We are now arrived at a period at which nothing can hurt us but want of honeſty, and in which to be rich or to be poor depends on our own choice and conſent; and ſuch being truly our ſituation, we ſubmit the farther conſideration thereof to the wiſdom, juſtice, and patriotiſm of the ſtates in union.

Signed in behalf and by order of the committee,
WILLIAM BRADFORD, *Chairman.*

BOSTON, JULY 12.

LAST Saturday the clerks of the market made a ſeizure of a quantity of bread, being at leaſt one quarter part under weight; and we hear they have determined to publiſh the name of the baker who ſhall be found guilty of the like offence.

Wedneſday the 7th inſtant arrived here a Gentleman from Penobſcot, which he left laſt Saturday ſe'nnight; by him we learn that on the 25th ult. a brig left the enemy's fleet, ſuppoſed by her courſe to be bound for New York; and on Thurſday following ſailed a ſloop bound for Halifax for a reinforcement. The enemy had not made any movements, but were fearful of an attack. This Gentleman's account of the ſtrength of the enemy does not exceed 700.

A number of women, it is ſaid, were raviſhed by the Britons in Connecticut, in ſight of their neareſt friends and connexions; and a number of perſons killed in cold blood.

July 15. Juſt as the conflagration of Fairfield began, eight or nine of the Britiſh ſoldiers took the opportunity to deſert; one of them arrived in this town yeſterday, and being examined by authority, declared that New Haven was ſpared from burning, not through lenity, but from the interceſſion of ſome influential tories at New York, who had an intereſt there; and that it was given out in the Britiſh army, that all the ſeaports in Connecticut were to be laid in aſhes. This inhuman and barbarous deſign, it may not, however, be in their power to fulfil, as all accounts agree that the militia of Connecticut have turned out with uncommon alacrity and ſpirit.

Yeſterday no leſs than 89 Britiſh priſoners, at large in this town, were apprehended by the Committee of Correſpondence and Safety in this town; a number of whom had been permitted by the commiſſary of priſoners to work on board the Blaze Caſtle, even without returning to the guard-ſhip at night. This is not the only inſtance in which this committee have approved themſelves a vigilant and moſt uſeful part of our government, and merited the particular thanks of their fellow citizens.

Three days ago arrived in a ſafe port three prizes, one taken by the Centipede privateer, laden with fiſh and oil, from the coaſt of Newfoundland; another with the ſame kind of cargo and from the ſame coaſt, prize to the Roebuck; and a third laden with proviſions of various ſorts.

The Pilgrim has taken two veſſels from New York laden with tobacco bound to Europe, a ſhip and a ſloop, both valuable prizes; the ſhip arrived very lately at a ſafe harbour. The Pilgrim has captured three other veſſels ſince ſhe left port.

A ſmall privateer from Charleſtown South Carolina, lately met with an armed ſhip of the enemy of much ſuperiour force; the enemy took the privateer to be from Newport, and aſked directions for that part; upon which ſhe was told ſo near New London, that ſhe very narrowly eſcaped being carried in there.

No leſs than 90 prizes, captured from the enemy, have been brought into this ſtate within three months.

The Argo, a continental ſloop, and the Macaroni, a privateer from Salem, have taken and ſent into a ſafe port, a ſhip of force, and an armed brig from New York; the engagement was long and ſmart: There are many inſtances beſides this, of our armed veſſels behaving with great ſpirit and intrepidity.

Friday morning arrived at Salem, a ſnow and brig, prizes to a privateer out of that place, laden with Iriſh proviſions of all kinds.

It is computed, that within the laſt ſix or ſeven weeks, upwards of 20000 barrels of proviſion, wet and dry, deſigned for the uſe of the enemy on this continent, have found their way into our ports.—This is no ſmall ſupply to ourſelves, and no inconſiderable loſs to our cruel invaders, who may ſoon feel it, and be checked in ſome of their barbarous plans, by the want of theſe ſtores.

PHILADELPHIA,

IN CONGRESS, JULY 26, 1779.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, that the thanks of Congreſs be given to his Excellency General Waſhington, for the vigilance, wiſdom, and magnanimity, with which he hath conducted the military operations of theſe ſtates, and which are among many other ſignal inſtances manifeſted in his orders for the late glorious enterpriſe and ſucceſsful attack on the enemy's fortreſs on the banks of Hudſon's river.

Reſolved, that the thanks of Congreſs be preſented to Brigadier General Wayne, for his brave, prudent, and ſoldierly conduct, in the ſpirited and well conducted attack of Stoney Point.

Reſolved, that Congreſs entertain a proper ſenſe of the good conduct of the officers and ſoldiers under the command of Brigadier General Wayne, in the aſſault of the enemy's works at Stoney Point, and highly commends the coolneſs, diſcipline, and firm intrepidity exhibited on the occaſion.

Reſolved, that Lieutenant Colonel Fleury and Major Steward, who by their ſituation, in leading the two attacks, had a more immediate opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, have by their perſonal atchievements exhibited a bright example to their brother ſoldiers, and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgement of the United States.

Reſolved, that Congreſs warmly approve and applaud the cool determined ſpirit with which Lieutenant Gibbons and Lieutenant Knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cauſe of their country.

Reſolved, that a medal emblematical of this action be ſtruck. That one of gold be preſented to Brigadier General Wayne, and a ſilver one to Lieutenant Colonel Fleury and Major Steward.

Reſolved, that a brevet of Captain be given to Lieutenant Gibbons and Lieutenant Knox:

That the brevet of Captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the General's letter and volunteer aid to Brigadier General Wayne:

That Congreſs approve the promiſes of reward made by Brigadier General Wayne, with the concurrence of the commander in Chief to the troops under his command:

That the value of the military ſtores, taken at Soney Point, be aſcertained and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in ſuch manner and proportion as the commander in chief ſhall preſcribe.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

NEWBERN (N. C.) July 12.

SINCE our laſt, arrived here a veſſel from Turks iſlands with a large quantity of ſalt, but we do not hear it has leſſened the price, it being ſtill at 50 dollars per buſhel. The extravagance of the times has indeed

pervaded all ranks of people, but none more than the planter, and ſhop-keeper or retailer, who with a very good grace aſks 40 dollars for a gallon of rum, while the planter ſmiles at him with his corn at 50l. a barrel. This may do with them, but what comes of another claſs of people who have nothing to ſell and every thing to buy? What comes of publick credit, the property of orphans at intereſt, the pay of our ſoldiers who are fighting our battles and ſecuring to us our deareſt rights and privileges? Muſt they fall victims to the rapaciouſneſs of the times, which no age or country ever before produced? We fear, while Heaven ſmiles on our cauſe and works almoſt miracles in our favour, we are diſpiſing its favours and working out our own deſtruction: We are fighting againſt ourſelves, deſtroying publick credit, and ſapping the very foundation of our political ſalvation. Importers, retailers, ſpeculators, contractors, quartermaſters, agents, commiſſaries and paymaſters, are rolling in riches, while other denominations of men are ſinking under the deſtructive meaſures that are at preſent adopted. The alarm has been ſounded at Philadelphia, and we ardently hope the changes may be rang throughout the United States.

WILLIAMSBURG, AUGUST 7.

By the ſchooner Dove, *Captain* Haywood, *and the ſchooner*, Nonpareil, *Captain* Dorrel, *both from* St. Euſtitia, *we have the following extract, dated* July 27, 1779.

"COUNT d'Eſtaing has moſt certainly taken the iſland of St. Vincent; I have ſeen the articles of capitulation, and it is equaly certain that he has taken the Grenades; Byron attacked him before Grenada, and was repulſed with conſiderable damage; the Engliſh fleet have been ſeen hovering off this iſland theſe two days paſt much ſhattered and diſperſed, the inhabitants of St. Kitts I am told are under great conſternation, leaſt the French ſhould make a deſcnt on that iſland."

The above Captains ſailed the 23d, and confirm the above, and add that ſeveral of the Britiſh ſhips were diſmaſted and much damaged. When they ſailed, the Engliſh fleet were in a line of battle off St. Kitts, and the French fleet in ſight of that iſland, ſo that an engagement was expected. All the Engliſh troops were at St. Kitts; one of the Britiſh three deckers is miſſing, and ſaid to be much damaged, and had bore away for Jamaica. They likewiſe report that a veſſel had arrived at St. Euſtatia from Tobago without any papers, the Captain of which made oath that he was at one of the out ports of that iſland, and the French having landed a number of troops, he was obliged to make the beſt of his way off. St. Lucia is likewiſe retaken.

We have the ſatisfaction to inform the publick, that the county of James City have followed the laudable example of this city, and the county of York, by adopting ſimilar meaſures for the appreciation of our currencies.

From the Martinique *Gazette of May* 29, 1779.

"We hear that the French frigate the Triton, carrying 30 guns, commanded by Monſieur de Caluelan, engaged near the iſland of Hiſpaniola a Britiſh frigate of forty guns, which he took poſſeſſion of, after a moſt bloody and obſtinate engagement, which laſted five hours and a half. The French Captain being dangerouſly wounded, was obliged to go down to get his wounds dreſſed; but hearing from ſome of his men, that ſince he had left the deck, the crew began to ſlacken, he ordered himſelf to be carried up again, and with a dying voice addreſſed his men in the following manner: "My friends and companions (ſays he) you ſee the ſituation I am in; I have but a few moments more to live, ſave me the torment of expiring without ſeeing you maſters of the Britiſh frigate! One effort more my friends, one effort more, and victory is yours." This ſpeech had the deſired effect, and animated both ſailors and ſoldiers to ſuch a degree, that after a deſperate attack, the Britiſh frigate ſtruck, but with a conſiderable loſs on both ſides. The intrepid Monſieur de Caluelan died the next day of his wounds, and the loſs of that gallant officer imbitters the pleaſure this victory gives to his country.

"We hear from Plymouth that the French frigate L'Oiſeau, commanded by Monſieur de Tarade, carrying 26 eight pounders, has been carried in there by the Britiſh man of war the Apollo, of 32 twelve pounders, commanded by Captain Pownal, after an engagement which laſted three hours with the greateſt fury on both ſides. L'Oiſeau had 35 men killed, and almoſt all her crew wounded. The Captain received ſeveral wounds, one particularly in his ribs at the beginning of the action, which he carefully concealed from his crew. The chief officers of the royal navy at Plymouth immediately viſited him at his lodgings, and paid that honour to his bravery and courage of which they are excellent judges."

AUDITORS OFFICE, *Auguſt* 4, 1779.

WHEREAS divers ſheriffs, county court clerks, and inſpectors, ſome of them for ſeveral years have failed to ſettle with and pay to the Treaſurer of this commonwealth, the taxes received by them, a liſt of the ſeveral perſons ſo in arrear has lately been returned into the Auditors Office. The Auditors of Publick Accounts purſuant to the act of Aſſembly, do hereby call upon and require the ſaid debtors, to render their accounts without delay, and on failing ſo to do, their names will be publiſhed in this paper, and the Attorney General be inſtructed to move for judgment againſt them. (6)

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 7, 1779.

A VALUABLE negro BLACKSMITH to be hired from the date hereof until *Newyears* day. For farther particulars inquire of the printers.

PRINCE GEORGE, *July* court, 1779.

I DO hereby give notice that the ſaid court will at *Auguſt* court next, proceed upon the docket, at which time all ſuits that are not proſecuted will be diſmiſſed. *By order of court,*

(2) *(teſt)* THOMAS HOLT, D. C.

BLANDFORD, *July* 14, 1779.

THE partnerſhip of *Peachey, Poythreſs, Bate*, and company, being this day diſſolved, I requeſt the debtors and creditors to the ſaid company, to apply immediately for a ſettlement of their accounts.

(2) RICHARD BATE.

To be SOLD *by virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Court of Admiralty, for ready money, at* Hampton *on the* 11th *day of* Auguſt *next*,

NINE negro fellows (taken by the continental frigates *Boſton* and *Deane* in the privateer brig *Enterpriſe*) who call themſelves by the following names, and ſay they belong to the following perſons, *viz. James Dalkeith* to *Patrick Ronaldſon* of *Iſle* of *Wight*, *Iſaac Bailey* to *William Bailey* of the *Weſtern Branch*, *Benjamin Smith* to *John Morris* of *Portſmouth*, *Tom King* to *William Smith* of *Norfolk*, *Maxwell Roy* to *Samuel Roy* at *Kemp*'s landing, *Titus* to Doctor *James Taylor* of *Norfolk*, *James Jackſon* to *Joſeph Hutchings*'s eſtate of *Norfolk*, *James Newcum* to *Iſaac Auſtin* of *New York*, and *Jacob Smith* to *Thomas Smith* of *Bermudas*.

ALSO by virtue of a decree of the ſaid court, will be ſold at *Kemp*'s landing, in the county of *Princeſs Anne*, on *Friday* the 13th day of *Auguſt*, the guns, rigging, tackle, apparel, &c. of the ſloop *Mermaid*, lately captured by the continental frigates *Boſton* and *Deane*; alſo a negro man taken in the ſaid veſſel, who calls himſelf *John Rice*, and ſays he belongs to *John Smith* of *Georgia*. Any perſon who hath a claim to either of the above negroes, are deſired to attend at *Hampton* on or before the day of ſale, to prove their property agreeable to the ſaid decree.

(1) BENJAMIN POWELL, Marſhal.

ALBEMARLE, *June* 13, 1779.

LOST on the road to *Charlottesville*, the diſtance of 24 miles from the barracks, a pair of brown leather ſaddle bags, in which was 2 ſhirts, 2 ſtocks, and 2 jackets marked W W, with 1 pair of mixed cotton and wool cloth breeches, a large ſum of money in different parcels, 6 continental loan office certificates of 1000 dollars each iſſued in the name of *Thomas Leiper*, and dated either in *January* or *February* laſt, 14 hhds. of tobacco on *Shockoes* warehouſe, inſpected in *April* and *May* 1777.

W K 43, 118, 1120. 44, 112, 1113. 45, 118, 1238. 46, 116, 1134. 47, 120, 1117. 48, 117, 1343. 49, 122, 1378. 50, 115, 1371. 58, 118, 1222. 59, 124, 1246. 60, 126, 1414. 61, 132, 1282. 62, 123, 1120. 63, 128, 1347.

Old Aſſembly money, 15 or 20l. the certificates, tobacco notes, old Aſſembly money, with the other papers, were in my pocket-book which was in my bags. I ſhall be much obliged to any perſon who will detect ſuch certificates, or tobacco notes which may be offered for ſale, and have the perſon offering them, carried before a magiſtrate and account in what manner he came by them. I will give a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the perſon who will give me ſuch intelligence ſo that I can recover my ſaddle bags with the contents, and the perſon bringing me the loan office certificates, tobacco notes, and my other papers (which can be of no conſequence, proper meaſures having been purſued to prevent payment of the certificates, and the delivery of the tobacco) ſhall be handſomely rewarded. WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ By application to Mr. *John Hawkins* at the barracks Mr. *Richard Harvey* at *Charlottſville*, Mr. *James Buchanan* at *Shockoes*, or to myſelf at *Frederickſburg* will receive the above reward. W. W.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and delivering to the ſubſcriber his negro man BAILEY, if taken out of this county, and a proportionable ſum, if taken within it. He is a tall, ſlim, thin viſaged, likely young fellow; has a ſcar on one ſide of his neck, and is well known in the city of *Williamſburg* and its neighbourhood, where it is probable he will lurk. He has with him a variety of clothes. It is hoped that a caution againſt harbouring or entertaining him is unneceſſary.

(tf) ROBERT C. NICHOLAS.

HANOVER, *Auguſt* 2, 1779.

DESERTED three of the recruits from *York* county, to wit. *Brian Bickerton* an *Engliſhman*, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 6 inches high. *Anthony Murvey* a *Frenchman*, very likely, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. *Francis Baſnitt* an *Engliſhman*, very much pitted with the ſmallpox, is 5 feet 6 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above deſerters to the county Lieutenant of *York*, ſhall receive a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each. (1)

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my paſture on *Friday* night the 25th of *June*, a gray mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, with a long tail, branded on the near buttock with a figure of 5, and on the near ſhoulder B. A handſome reward will be paid for the delivery of the ſaid mare to me near *Hanover* courthouſe, or to any perſon that gives me ſuch intelligence of her that I get her again, beſides all expenſes paid, and the above reward paid on the conviction of the thief, if white.

(1) EDWARD BUTLER.

☞ I expect the above mentioned mare was taken by a deſerter from *Peterſburg* to the northward.

To be SOLD *for ready* MONEY,

A TRACT of good tobacco land, lying on *Meadow* creek, in *Albemarle* county, near the courthouſe, containing 1200 acres, 200 of which is cleared, and 300 in a good meadow; alſo 260 acres in ſaid county, lying on *Michunk* creek; alſo 460 acres on *Archer*'s creek, in *Bedford* county; and about 400 acres in *Hanover* county, on *Little* river and *Locus* creek. For terms inquire of the ſubſcriber on *Meadow* creek.

(1) MARTIN HAWKINS.

☞ The ſubſcriber likewiſe has for ſale, four likely VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES.

TO be ſold by private ſale, a brig now on the ſtocks at *Warwick*, and will be launched in about ten days; ſhe is 63 feet ſtraigth rabbit, 23 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, quarter deck 24 feet in length and two in depth, quick work two feet, cabin and joiners work neatly finiſhed, ſparrs compleat, is pierced for 14 carriage guns; and in every other reſpect well calculated for the preſent trade. For terms apply to *John Murchie*, at *Manchester*, or to *James Young*, at *Peterſburg*.

DONALD, ROSS, & Co.

OSBORNE's, *July* 20, 1779.

FOR charter to the *West Indies*, and will be ready to take in her cargo next month, a schooner 54 feet keel, 22 feet beam, 9½ feet hold, 28 feet rake forward, 7 feet rake aft, 22 inches dead rise, the quarter deck rises 9 inches and takes in the mainmast, flush gunwale, transome 12 feet, square tuck runs 5 feet on stern post, extreme breadth within 16½ feet of the forefcarff. For terms inquire of

(tf) ALEXANDER LOVE.

☞ The above veffel has been viewed by Captain *James Maxwell*, who reports that she is a ftrong well built veffel, and will fail faft in his opinion.

Copy of a report made to the Board of Trade by Captain James Maxwell.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, C. B. T.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the fubfcriber in *Charles City*, in *June* 1778, a likely *Virginia* born negro man named DICK, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, flim made, with long flat feet, he has a fcar on one of his wrifts, the ball of one of his thumbs is funk, and the nail turns over it, he is a very artful cunning fellow, and I expect he will change his name and pafs for a freeman, he can read a little, and commonly carried a book with him, is fond of liquor and a great fnuff taker, has been lurking about *Williamfburg* all laft winter, and may be there now, or perhaps he may be gone into *Amelia* county, where he has a wife who is under the direction of Mr. *Daniel Jones* of that county. Any perfon that will deliver or fecure him in any jail fo that I get him again, fhall receive the above reward. (tf) PETER ROYSTER.

STRAYED from *York* town the 21ft of *May*, a black horfe, 4 feet 7 inches high, 6 or 7 years old, in bad order; has a ftar in his forehead, cut hammed, full of fmall white fpots, has a fhort fprig tail, fmall ears, and a fhort head; goes in a running pace. I underftand he was bred betwixt *York* and *Hampton*. Whoever delivers the faid horfe to the fubfcriber in *King William* county, or to Mr. *Richard Egglefton*, in *James City* near *Williamfburg*, fhall receive 10l. reward.

(tf) JOHN CATLETT.

TAKEN up, in *Brunfwick*, at *Nathaniel Harifon's* quarter on *Great Creek*, 5 ewes and 2 lambs, viz. 3 black, and 2 white, marked with a fwallow fork in the right ear, and a crop in the left, the lambs are unmarked. Appraifed to 13l. 5s.

(2tf) THOMAS FULKS.

TAKEN up, in *Brunfwick*, a dark bay horfe, very large, appears to be old, has two white fpots on each fide of his withers, not branded. Appraifed to 50l. (2tf) ARTHUR TURNER.

HEAD QUARTERS (*paft Charlottefville*) *July* 4, 1779.

MANY defertions having within thefe few days paft taken place at this poft, from the troops under the convention of *Saratoga*, as is fuppofed with an intention of joining the enemy; fome of whom, to facilitate their efcape, having forged paffports, while others have offered, and many have actually taken the oaths of allegiance to the ftates: all the civil and military officers and inhabitants in the feveral ftates, are hereby requefted to ftop and fecure every non-commiffioned officer or private belonging to the troops of the convention (under what pretence foever) who may be found at a greater diftance than fifteen miles from the barracks near *Charlottefville*; and as they are deemed deferters, and have thereby forfeited the privileges they were entitled to under the convention of *Saratoga*, to fend them to the neareft place where prifoners of war are kept, there to be delivered over to the commiffary of prifoners, who on the receipt of them is hereby required to fend a return of them, fpecifying their names, regiment, time of delivery, *&c. &c.* figned by himfelf, to THEODORICK BLAND, Col. Com.

FOR SALE,

THREE very valuable plantations in the neighbourhood of *Peterfburg*, containing from one to four thoufand acres, with improvements fit for the reception of families. For particulars inquire of

(tf) WILLIAM CLAIBORNE.

PETERSBURG, *July* 14, 1779.

NORFOLK, *July* 15, 1779.

ALL perfons indebted to the eftate of Mr. *Stephen Wright*, deceafed, are defired to pay their accounts; and thofe who have claims are requefted to make them immediately known, to

(tf) MATTHEW PHRIPP.

FOR SALE,

LYING in the fork of *Beaverdam* in *Hanover* county, feven miles from *Newcaftle*, and about ten from *Richmond*, a tract of land containing about 700 acres, of which (by computation) between 50 or 60 are exceeding fine meadow ground; about ten of it has been reclaimed. The plantation is under very good fences and in good order for cropping, this land abounds with a large quantity of fine pine and oak timber and is good for tobacco, or any kind of fmall grain; there is a very good dwellinghoufe with two rooms, a kitchen of the fame fize, and all other neceffary outhoufes. The land will be fhewn and terms known by Capt. *Thomas Richardfon*, living near the place, or the fubfcriber at *Green Spring*, near *Williamfburg*. (tf) JOHN ELLIS.

FOR SALE,

BROWN fugar of the firft quality, by the hogfhead or barrel. I will purchafe bills of exchange payable in any part of *Europe* or the *Weft Indies*, any perfon having claims in *England* or elfe where, and cannot afcertain the fum due, or have doubts of payment being made, I will buy their bills conditionally to receive no damages if protefted.

(tf) SAMUEL BEALL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 17, 1779

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 25, 1779.

I WILL give great wages for GUN STOCKERS, and BLACKSMITHS, that are good workmen.

(tf) JAMES ANDERSON.

NORFOLK county, *July* 12, 1779.

ALL perfons that has any claims or demands againft the eftate of *John Lillo*, deceafed, are defired for to bring them in by the firft day of *September*, that there may be an equal dividend of the eftate made according to each mans debt, and thofe that do not bring their accounts in before the above mentioned time, will not have their equal fhare; likewife all perfons that are indebted to the faid eftate, are defired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given by

(tf) RICHARD BLAKE, Adminiftrator.

TO BE SOLD,

THE half-way-houfe between *York* and *Hampton*, alfo about 100 acres of well timbered land within three miles of it. Inquire of the fubfcriber at *York*. AUGUSTINE MOORE.

July 23, 1779.

IMPORTED in the fchooner *Molly Lorimer*, from *St. Euftatius*, and for fale at *Urbanna*, rum and *Mufcovado* fugar of the very beft quality, molaffes, coffee, falt, a choice aflortment of cutlery, *&c. &c.*

GEORGE LORIMER.

A lift of tobacco lying at Warwick *warehoufe over two years, which if not claimed will be fold agreeable to the late act of Aflembly.*

	No.	Gr.	T.	Nett.		No.	Gr.	T.	Nett
Bowler Cocke,	2	1194	90	1104	*April* 9.	59	1086	114	972
Feb. 17, 1777.	3	1270	112	1158		60	1132	113	1019
	4	1190	108	1082		61	1118	114	1004
	5	1218	113	1105		62	1216	116	1100
Robert Donald,	13	1138	155	983		63	1143	116	1027
March 11.	14	1120	156	964		64	1070	114	956
	16	1350	122	1228	*Anthony Winfton.*	93	884	132	752
	17	1312	125	1087	*Henry Shipwith.*	74	1075	114	961
	18	1070	112	958	*April* 11.	75	1121	112	1009
	19	160	113	1047		76	1004	111	893
	20	1171	128	1043		79	1110	113	997
	22	1093	116	977	*B. Cocke's eftate.*	80	1180	100	1080
B. Cocke's eftate.	23	1258	113	1145	*Henry Shipwith,*	81	1140	114	1026
Abram Salley.	35	1082	120	962		82	928	112	816
	36	1092	122	970		83	1053	113	940
Jofeph Ward,	37	1171	113	1058		84	1143	104	1039
Robert Donald.	38	1212	128	1084		85	872	111	761
B. Cocke's eftate.	41	1240	114	1126		86	824	113	811
	43	1138	116	1022		87	1000	110	890
Richard Eggleftan	51	1140	126	1014		88	990	114	876
April 8.	52	1234	114	1120		89	1080	140	940
	53	1166	120	1046		90	910	115	795
	54	1056	116	940		91	943	115	828
	55	1130	119	1011		92	892	116	776
	56	1130	118	1012		93	836	109	727
	57	1233	110	1023		94	940	112	828

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the fubfcribers the 15th of *May* laft, a negro named FRANK, a ftout lufty fellow, about 25 years of age, very black, has a fcar on one of his cheeks, was brought up to the fea, may probably get a pafs, and endeavour to fhip on board fome veffel for a freeman; carried off with him feveral fine linen fhirts, fome filk and thread ftockings, marked I F; was taken up at *Edenton* about the 30th of *June*, and put on board the *Waffington* galley, from which we are informed he has fince made his efcape. Whoever will apprehend and fecure the faid negro and the aforementioned articles, fo as we can have them again, fhall have the above reward, or for the negro alone, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. RICHARD & JAMES ELLIS.

*** All maflers of veffels are cautioned againft carrying off the faid negro. [NEWBERN, *July* 4, 1779.]

YORK TOWN, *July* 22, 1779.

ALL perfons having demands againft the eftates of *John Hay* and *Robert Hay*, deceafed, are defired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to the fubfcriber; and thofe indebted to the above eftates by bond or otherwife, are defired to make immediate payment to me, as longer indulgence will not be given.

(tf) THOMAS ARCHER, Jun.

To be RENTED *as can be agreed on, and entered upon next* December,

THE much frequented publick houfe in *Port Royal*, formerly kept by the fubfcriber, and now by Mr. *William Buchaer*; the whole contains two lots, or one acre of land, on which are a large two ftory double houfe with fine dry cellars, a very commodious kitchen, a large ftable, meathoufe, laundry, granary, a ftone well, a very neat billiard table well fixed, *&c.* The whole is incloſed and fubdivided into a good garden and neceffary yards. For terms apply to Mr. *Robert Johnſton*, merchant in *Port Royal*. (tf) ANN FOX.

FOR SALE,

LYING on both fides of *Licking* run, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Frederickſburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which (by computation) between 3 and 400 are low grounds; there are 160,000 corn and as many tobacco hills now in crop, befides fields of fmall grain, and for paſture; ſo that 30 hands may be put on the plantations to advantage. Twenty five acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover; this land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are 5 good tobacco houſes, and (one indifferent one) a dwelling houſe, with 4 rooms; an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, near 80000 bricks burnt, and a conſiderable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be ſhewn by *William Morgan*, living on the premiſes, and terms known by applying to

(tf) HUGH NELSON.